(b) if so, the names of the States where these new spinning mills are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether any such export oriented spinning mills is proposed *to* be set up in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Export of Silk

3491. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: *Will* the Minister of *TEXTILES* 6e pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the export of silk during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 and achievements made in those years;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to increase the export of silk; and

(c) if so, the projection made for 1995-96 and 1996-97.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to <c) The Government does not encourage export of raw silk and as such neither targets were set for its export during the years 1992-93 to 1994-95 nor projections have been made for its export during the years 1995-96 & 1996-97.

However, sustained efforts are being made to increase exports of silk textile products and foreign exchange earnings in this regard in the last 3 years were as below:—

Year	(In Rs. crores) Exports
1992-93 . . .	734.22
1993-94 . . .	789.10
1994-95 . . . Apr. '94-Feb. '95)	848.79

While projections for *1996-97* have not been made so far, the projections for silk textile exports for 1995-96 are Rs. 1030 crores (328 Million US Dollars).

Closed Textile Mills in M.P.

3492. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of textile mills in Madhya Pradesh have either been closed or are at the verge or closure rendering thousands of workers jobless due to the closure and sickness of these mills;.

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for the revival of textile mills in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) As on 31.1.95, there were 7 Cotton|man-made Fibre Textile Mills reported to be closed affecting 18749 workers in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Government have set up Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of viable closed | sick; mills.

Impact of Cheap Textile Import

3493. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news items appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi, dated the 28th February, 1995 under the caption "Cheap textile import may lead to Rupees 3000 crore revenue loss' to the Central Government;

(b) if so, wnether it does not help is making the domestic textile sector competitive against cheap textile imports through Special Import Licence (SIL).

(c) whether it is a fact that this decision which is a part of the pact signed with the U.S. and the European Union may render a large number or powerloom and handloom weavers jobless; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating loss per year to the exchequer for not imposing an excise or special excise duty on textile imports and remedial steps taken to save the domestic industry which is highly labour-intensive and eco-friendly?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) The Government is constantly striving to make the domestic textile sector more competitive, through the adoption of a variety of measures. As regards cheap imports, the import duty barrier is still appreciable and imports under the Special Import Licence route, which is quite limited in extent, are also subject to the normal import duty. Besides the market access agreements also provide for the imposition of a specific duty as an alternative to the ad valorem duty, on a whichever is higher principle. This measure has been incorporated in the agreements to discourage the import of low priced textile products and can be resorted to whenever the need arises. Apart from the import duty, an additional duty equivalent to the excise duty etc., paid by the domestic industry, can also be imposed on imports. Because of these reasons the import of textile products under the Spe:ial Import Licence scheme is not expected to render a large number of handloom and powerloom weavers jobless.

वस्त्रों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध

3494. श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा तैयार किए गए कपड़े के निर्यात पर तब तक के लिए रोक लगा दी है जब तक कि मिलों द्वारा हैंक यार्न उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं कर लिया जाता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलों को इस प्रतिबंध से मुक्त रखा गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) देश में कुल कपास कताई क्षमता कितनी है और इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र, सहकारी क्षेत्र तथा निजी क्षेत्र की पृथक्-पृथक् क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है;

(च) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र को हैंक यार्न उत्पादन संबंधी बाध्यता योजना से बाहर रखकर, देश की हैंक यार्न संबंधी मांग को पूरा किया जा सकता है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकट स्वामी) : (क) सूती धागे के निर्यात के विषय में हैंक यार्न बाध्यता की पूर्ति करना एक प्रमुख शर्त है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के पब्लिक नोटिस संख्या 50 (पी.एन.)/92-97 दिनांक 14-7-94 में यह अनुबंधित है कि सूती धागे के निर्यात के लिए अनुबंधित शर्तों में एक शर्त यह रखी गयी है कि वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित हैंक यार्न बाध्यता की पूर्ति करनी होगी ।

(ग) यह सही नहीं है कि सभी पब्लिक क्षेत्र की कताई मिलों को हैंक यार्न बाध्यता से छूट दी गई है । सरकार ने केवल वस्त्र निगम की मिलों के लिए ही यह निर्णय लिया है कि वर्ष 1993-94 और 1994-95 के लिए बाध्यता को आगामी तीन वर्षों में पूरा किया जाए ।